

PRIDAY, JUNE 80, 1871.

Posth's Theatre—The Man O' Airlie.
Fewery Theatre—Buerit of Man Jamie Morion.
Fifth Av. Theatre—Delender s.
Globe Theatre—Briefs of Mr. Eddy,
Niblo's tarden—Colleen Raws,
Terrace Garden—Julien Concris.
Terrace Garden—Julien Concris. I ony l'astor's Opera House-Fomb Boy of Muschester. llympie Theatre - Kathleen Mayourneet Wallneh's-The Long Strike
Wood's Muscam-flumpty Dumpty. Matthee.

The Sun in the Country. Persons going to the country may have THE SUN sent to them daily by mail, for fifty could per month,

FOR PRESIDENT.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CANDIDATE,

THE GREAT AND GOOD HORACE GREELEY.

> Qf TEXAS and NEW YORK.

The Case in a Nutshell.

Twenty-eight men are now on trial before the United States Court at Memphis for killing a negro. There is nothing unusual In the character of this homicide. It was committed in violation of the laws of Tenpessee, and the courts of that State have ample authority to indict, try, and punish the defendants if guilty. How then does this matter get before the United States Court, when there is nothing more unusual about it than attends every cruel murder? The Federal Court assumes jurisdiction by virtue of the recent Ku-Klux act of Congress, the title whereof declares that it is an act to enforce the provisions of the Four-

teenth Amendment. Now, does that amendment authorize legislation to cover a case like this now on trial at Memphis? That amendment provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Looking at this Memphis case in the light of these clauses of the amendment, is there any pretence that the State of Tennessee has done anything in contravention of them? On the contrary, it being notorious that this murder was committed in violation of the laws of that State, and in hostility to its authority, there is not the slightest warrant in the amendment for

the intervention of Congress in the premises. Does not every discreet friend of the amendment see that to pass unwarranted laws under the guise of enforcing it, when the real object is to enable GRANT to pack the National Convention with Southern delegates favorable to his renomination, is trying a dangerous experiment upon the Con-Btitution ?

Uncle Sam's Hard Bargains.

Occasionally odd fish attain to cifice and the honor thereto pertaining under the Federal Administration; and sometimes this species of distinction is thrust upon the oddest kind of fish, Don HAMILTON for instance. The Postmaster-General is just now bothered with the case of a poor white man in Georgia-everybody is supposed to know what the phrase poor white trash is used to describe at the South-whom he had invested with a Post Office, the emoluments of which are something like \$500 per annum. The man is either knave or fool evidently. After his appointment was consummated and he had procured bondsmen, postage stamps were furnished him, and matters went on smoothly enough for the first quarter; but the returns were not satisfactory, and when asked what had become of the funds, he replied rather tartly that he had given satisfactory bonds, and that was all that could be required of him. The stamps he regarded as his own, and also the proceeds of the office. It is supposed that his explanation will hardly meet the expectations of the Postmaster-General and as the practice under the GRANT Administration is to shut up the Post Office when the Postmaster or anybody else in the neighborhood is naughty, it is probable that another office down South will be closed at

A case resembling this in some of its features occurred under Jackson's Administration. When Col. BARRY was at the head of the Post Office Department, he encountered one of Uncle Sam's hard bargains, who gave kim a great deal of trouble, and who got altogether the best of him in a correspondence which consisted of numerous letters from the Department, and a single answer on the part of the delinquent Postmaster.

By one of those mischances that will some times occur under the best regulated administrations, an idle, worthless spendthrift was made Postmaster at Pensacola. He was instructed to make his returns quarterly, after depositing the avails of the office in the accrest bank. Time rolled on, and, although weeks had elapsed subsequently to the expiration of the first quarter, not a word of any kind did the Department receive from the Pensacola Post Office. The Postmaster was asked why be had not sent on his quarterly returns. He took no notice of the letier. Another was written, couched in more peremptory terms. Still no answer. Then the tone of the Postmaster-General became remonstrative and minatory. Not a word in reply. The Department thought it possible that the delinquent had misapprehended the purport of his instructions, and concluded to wait until the expiration of the half year. At the end of the s cond quarter, sufficient time having been given him to make up his accounts, patience had had her perfect work with the Department, and refused to work any longer. A duplicate of his instructions was forwarded to the Postmaster, with a distinct intimation that the place that then knew him would know him no more, unless he generally with the directions of the Department. At the same time he lay a Government agent would be sent to to book. The gentleman thereupon wrote to and to the apprehension of all the audience the Postmaster-General that he was much | made several pronounced blunders, or that obliged for the courtesy that had been ex- they awarded the prize for the first class to On the sand and part of the way up the hill tended to him; that the duties of his office | the least meritor our

delivery of letters and the collection of the postage were concerned. He was sure of that, for he had a lively yellow boy who attended to that business, and he knew his duty well. He had complied with the instructions of the Department so far as related to the money received. He was directed to deposit the avails of the office in the nearest bank. He had done so, but unfortunately the nearest bank was a faro bank, and there he had placed the funds of the Government, and he was sorry to say that up to that time the institution had refused to honor his drafts. As to the very pleasant letters written him by the Postmaster-General, he felt honored by his polite attention, and hoped the correspondence might be continued. He certainly should have responded to the interregatories of the Department, but he had been so constantly occupied at the bank in trying to get his money back that he had no time to devote to epistolary

composition, and his negro boy was not equal to the task, writing being an accomplishment that had been overlooked in the !ad's education. He hoped his little irregularities would be excused. He would cheerfully reply to any proper questions that might be addressed him in future, and he thought that explanation ought to be satisfactory. Meanwhile he should continue his deposits in his friend WALTON'S bank, and keep on playing in the hope of winning back the money of the Government as well as his own. They took his checks with great complacency, he said, but declined to

The sequel of the story may be easily guessed, so far as the official career of the Postmester is concerned. But on the principle that one wrong begets another, we can account for the final loss of the Government in the transaction. After the defaulting Postmaster had fled the country suit was brought to recover the amount of his bonds. It was contested on the ground that the Department had been remiss in not enforcing the law which requires a settlement of the accounts of postmasters at the end of every quarter. The Court held that inasmuch as the Government had not practised due diligence, and had neglected the statute governing the case, the jury must find for the defendant, and directed them to bring in a verdict to that effect.

Clerical Electioneering.

The tollowing clerical electioneering letor is published in the journals of lowa:

(Confidential.)

(Confi I sm glad to say to you that Senator Harlan is regaler to his attendance on church, and his influence is in the right direction. I know nersonally that estands high with the Administration, and as influence with the resident, and is held in high escent by his fellow-Senator. His speech on Santo Domingo has eiven him an elevation few Senators enjoy. Hobing that you will in all suitable ways interest yourself for Mr. Harlan, I am truly yours, J. P. NEWMAN.

It appears that this letter was sent around o the different Methodist ministers in the State. It must have been published by some one among them who was not pleased with this mode of making political capital.

The Rev. Mr. NEWMAN would have done well, while he was engaged in puffing Senator HARLAN, if he had explained the ambiguous transactions in the Interior Department by which his friend is believed to have made a great deal of money. Until the charge of corruption can be removed from him, we fear that his chances with the Republicans of Iowa will be poor, notwithstanding his elevation on Santo Domingo, his influence with the President, and his regular attendance on church.

As the case now stands, Senator HARLAN is emphatically the man who ought not to e elected.

The German Saengerfest.

At length the Twelfth Saengerfest of the Northeastern Societie's is over, the banners are furled, and the singers have gone to their homes to renew their daily toil.

It has been a very pleasant affair for all

concerned in it. To be sure, the elements

also seemed determined to have their share in the fun, for not only were the visitors received on Saturday with a torrent of rain, but as soon as they formed into procession again on Wednesday, another storm fell upon them and put them to rout. These, however, will only be incidents to laugh over after the jackets are well dry. The things that remain after this week of pleasure are the new social ties that are formed and the old ones that are s'rengthened, the pleasant remembrances of warm hospitalities conferred, the sense of gratitude for these which will expand itself into that good will to men that is the asis of happiness-in a word, the feeling of brotherhood and mutual kindliness. Art also has gained something, and yet we consider that art stands second in importance in the matter, the humanities coming first. Are is made the pretext and the occasion, but it is not the end. The Germans have been far more successful in having a good time than they have in making good music. It is a little difficult to do both things together and to do them both thoroughly well. The man who has quaffed a gallon or so of Rhine wine and a cask of lager in the course of the week will not be over-particular on the questions of perfect time or perfect tune. A note or so out of the way hardly counts in his estimation. In looking back therefore over the musical exercises of the past week, there are none that can lay claim to the highest merit. The most pretentions work rendered was Mendelssoha's "Hymn of Praise," and this was not without manifest imperfec tions. As to the prize singing, the wonder was rather that it was so bad than that it was so good. It seemed absurd that a society, after months of drill, should come upon the stage to sing a prize song, and yet break down and have to stop at the very first line and that other societies should have fallen immediately made his returns and complied | into Llunders and confusion that nearly led to like results. Yet these very things happened, and in view of them it is scarcely to was informed that in case of any further de- be wondered at that the judges awarded the prize for the societies of the smaller class take charge of the Post Office and bring him | to one that manifestly failed to sing in tune,

had been faithfully performed so far as the the Rink was also marked by no high attainment. The collected Baltimore societies failed completely in their first attempt to

sing Billeter's "Praise of Music." It is not therefore in the direction of the highest art that we can safely look for the best results of these friendly meetings. The Germans are eminently a music-loving race and song goes hand in hand with all their pleasures. Once in two years they find delight in coming together and singing in friendly rivalry, or still more friendly unity. What matter whether the song is perfectly rendered, it expresses that good-heartedness and joyous spirit that animates them all. What is lacking in art is made up in enjoyment, and the picnic ground makes good all

the shortcomings of the concert room. We heartily congratulate the Germans, therefore, on their establishment of these biennial festivals. Undoubtedly they will grow greater and better every year, till finally they become world-renowned. It is a great pity that the gentle and refining influences of music are not spread over us Americans to the same extent; for the leading of this heavenly art is always toward what is good and true and ennobling. In the ranks of these jovial singers we venture to say that bad men will be rarely found. In all the reports of the doings of these thousands for the past week there is no word of any disturbance or trouble. All honor, then, to the Saengerbund, with its honest, hearty pleasures. We could wish that instead of six it were but one year before it would visit us again.

The New French Loan.

In response to her appeal for a loan of 2,000,000,000 francs, or \$400,000,000 gold. France has received proffers of more than double that amount. Whether this be the result of patriotic feeling or of a mere speculative hope of profit, it is an equally encouraging sign. That a country which has just suffered the misfortunes which France has, and been stripped and impoverished as she has, should still for any reason find her credit good for more money than she needs to borrow, is a proof of vitality which gives the lie to all prognostications of imminent decay and death.

The truth is that Frenchmen have always been not only enthusiastic patriots, as everybody knows, but also a much more thrifty people than they have had the reputation of being. They work hard and live fragally, and thus lay by from year to year large sums of money. From the want of opportunities of avestment, however, they have been accustomed to hoarding their savings in coin, and thus keeping them from public knowledge. It is only on occasions like that which has now arisen that they can show their real pecuniary condition, and turn their resources to practical use. During the Crimean war when Louis Napoleon called upon the nation for a loan, pretty much in the same way that THIERS has now done, he was met with equal generosity; and the payments into the public treasury were, in many cases, composed of coins of the date of Louis XIV., and of an even earlier epoch, which by their appearance had never been in circulation at all. They had passed directly from the mint to some old stocking or money chest, and there remained ever since. Doubt less a similar thing will be observed now. Under the pressure of the extraordinary emergency the numberless little accumulations of families and individuals will be forced from their hiding places, and the com-

bined product will be of surprising amount. But what a hopeless prospect is opened efore Secretary BOUTWELL by this very financial success of the French! They are marketing their five per cent. loan at 82 cents on the dollar, while he wants par for his. How absurd for him to continue his attempt to compete with them! His loan is as dead in Europe as it is here, and it may as well be decently interred out of sight,

We observe with satisfaction in that cautious and self-restrained journal, the Cincinnati Commercial, a profound yet practical discussion of the question of Evangelical Trusney. While t is impossible not to coincide with the principles laid down by the Commercial, we grieve to say that it does not apply them to a most conspicuous case in its own immediate neighborhood. We refer of course to the case of Deacon RICHARD SMITH, of the Central Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. It is well known that Deacon Smith is a truly good man, and that he holds fast to the evangelical faith of the denomination in which he is a burning and a shining light; but at the same time he commits the sin-the tru ancy, to express it with precision-of allowing himself to be associated in business with bac men, infidels like S. Rongo Rend, who are given to swearing, backbiting, and false hood, and whose profanity and evil speech bring a great scandal upon the honored fame of Deacon Smits and upon the church of which he s a pillar. We are sorry also to say that these lamentable facts are, to some extent, the fault of the Commercial. Had that journal rebuked the neglect of which, in his confiding and hopeful nature the Deacon has allowed himself to become guity, the evil might long since have been remedied. We will not now enlarge upon this sad theme; but we earnestly appeal to the Commercial not again to discuss the subject of evangelical truancy without making an appropriate and affecting application to Deacon SMITH.

The result of the Indian Council at Okoulgee is that the new Constitution for the organization of a general government for the Indian Territory is to be submitted for ratification to the National Assembly of each tribe at its next annual meeting. All the tribal Legislatures hold their regular sessions between now and November, and when the Constitution is ratified by nations representing two-thirds of the entire population, the Secretary will call the General council together again, and such measures will be adopted as may be necessary to secure the election of a Governor and members of the Ganeral Assembly. With the exception of the Chickasaws and Seminoles, all the delegates to the Council favored the adoption of the Constitu tion; these objected through fear that the prependerance of the three larger nations in both Houses will lead them to override the smaller

Heligoland, which BISMARCK wis hes Great Britain to sell, and which Great Britain does not wish to sell, and will not unless she is frightened into compliance with the request, is an island in the North Sea, about forty-six miles in a northwesterly direction from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser rivers. It has an area of five and a half square miles, and a population of about 2,800 souls. It is a tall, red hill, rising straight

The singing of the united Saengerbund at | houses, Heligoland being a favorite place of summer resort for the rich citizens of Hamburg. The inhabitants are of Frisian descent, speak Frisian and Dutch, hate the Germans and English, consider their little island a terrestrial paradise, and look upon all foreigners as dirt. The Danes took the island from the Duke of Holstein in 1714, and in 1807 the English took it from the

> At a meeting of a Republican Association up town the other evening, Mr. GEORGE R. BRAD-FORD said that "the great question before the American people is the tariff; and we want to read what the papers say about it, so that we can vote upon it intelligently." Mr. BRADFORD ought to know that the tariff is no question at all. The Government is compelled to levy a high tariff whether it will or no. It is impossible to make the average duties upon imports less than about forty per cent. If the President and Cabinet and the members of both Houses of Congress were all free-traders, they could not avoid this necessity. Discussions about the tariff and fretrade are, accordingly, of about as much practical importance as discussions about the wood of which Noan's ark was composed; and the people have to vote upon one just about as much as upon the other.

We take the following statement from the Louisiana Sugar Bowl for June 1, published at New Iberia in the new parish of Iberia, Louisiana: "The WM. ROCHELLE plantation, which was bought at Sheriff's sale recently by Mr. WALKER, frun of Bronson & WALKER, was bid in for Mr. MEDILL, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, who visited and gave such a glowing description of this country two years are."

The same facts were also reported with addiional details, about the same time, in the New Iberia Times and the Planters' Banner, both of Iberia parish, and in the journals of New Oreans; but we do not happen to have either of these at hand for those dates. Besides, they were also personally communicated to us by gentlemen from Louisiana, and we published them accordingly.

Mr. MEDILL some days since pleasantly denied that he had bought this plantation. Thereupon several journals that do us the bonor of not liking Tus Sun have made a considerable account of his contradiction. They are probably not aware that they pay us a great compliment in singling out the only instance of inaccuracy which they have been able to find in our colurns; and yet, as it appears by the above quotation, our statement was made upon excellent authority. There is probably no other prominent journal in the country that is so rarely mistaken in matters of fact as The Son.

In another column we publish a letter from Santiago de Cuba, in which our correspondent gives a vivid description of the mob rule to which that city and the neighboring town of Cobre are subject. Spain has handed Cuba over to a horde of the lowest scum to be found on the face of the earth, many of the regiments having been recruited entirely from jails. The consequence is natural, and the atrocities of the Commune in Paris are insignificant in comparison with those of the Spaniar is in Cuba. The eyes of the world were on the former. Cuba seems to be utterly ignored.

A late number of the Voz de Cuba, the organ of these scoundrels, actually proposes the organ zation of a joint stock company for the raising of a fund wherewith to pay assassins of all the patriot leaders. If Spain still insists upon retaining nominal sovereignty over the island, she must accept the ignominy of acts done in

The Mobile Register, John Forsyth's paper, goes for WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK for

per, goes for Winfield Scott Hancock for President as follows:

"If there is a prospect for a struggle after the Presidential votes are counted. Hancock in the min. It was his cores in Virginia that Grant always ordered to the front when hard work was to be done; and there is not a soldier of Like's army who was not a witcess to his fichting qualities. But this is not all—his Louisia a administration proved him a soldier of civil freedom as well. He is a Democratin the bargain, and on that score eminently fitted for a Democratic nomination." We have long been aware that great efforts

were making to gain for Gen. HANCOCK the Democratic nomination for the Presidency; but they cannot succeed. The Democracy will not run a military man ; neither will the Republican or that matter. The country has had enough of military Presidents for the time being, and only fter Grant has been forgotten will it be possible o induce the people to try another one.

In Washington there is great excitement on the goose question. Unmindful of the historical fact that a goose once saved the Capitol of Kome, the authorities of the capital of the Ter ritory of Columbia capture and impound all geese ound running at large in the city. More than hat, it is intimated that boys of low moral prin iple are incited to steal goese from enclosures for he purpose of increasing the empluments of he pound master. If this report is true, it shows the pernicious effect on the morals of the ising generation of Washington exerted by the example of a mercenary Administration which dispenses fat offices in return for presents, and olerates notorious bribe-takers in important official positions.

GRANT'S ENROLLMENT.

Described by an Indignant Republican of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Sin: As an old citizen of New York, I have Iways identified myself with the Republican party. and bave always looked with admiration at the rogress which our country has made and the benefits which have been derived under its administration. Discovering that there was to be a refarrollment of the party, I attended for three nights the session of the curolling officers of the Twenty-first District, and when I saw the class that had gathered there I asked the question, is this a sample of the Republican party; is this a part of that party which is said to enbrace the respectable portion of the community. For it seemed as if all the vile dens of New York had been sent as representatives to 60 enrolled in the Iwenty-first District. Yes, it seemed as if all the refuse of our city had been roused into that meeting of enrolling officers, and the menner in which the enrollment was carried on was a perfect distrace. Those few citizens that had gone to be enrolled were unduly insuited, and I failed to discover during the after sexuan of these effects of the rest of the product of the controlled. How long are unscrupalous Custom House officers and Ilsappoints office-bekers to distance the party? How long is this practice of making out frauduent paters in barrooms to be continued? If such accessing of the continuality. his which have been derived under its administra

stroyed the better for the peace of the A REPUBLICAN. Honors to a Good Man's Memory. A very large number of Cuban residents of his city are anxious to pay a tribute to the memory of the emisent patriot Josu Monales Lemus, late representative of the Cuorn Republic in this country. He died a victim to his incressant exercions is furthering the independence of his country. On saturday next, the last of July, at 10 A. M., the first

nerve sary of his decease, inneral conseques will be held at St. Stephen's Church in Twenty-eighth treet between Lexington and Third avonus. All non-extles and other friends of the deceased are systel treasure. B. VARONA.
B. VARONA.
HILARIO CISNEROS, PEDRO M. KIVERO.
NEW YORK, June 23, 1871.

Every owner of real estate should examine nto the merits of Scilllinger's artificial stone side valk, a specimen of which has been laid along the street on the north of the new Post Office, running rom Broadway to Park row, and thence northward ly to the bread passage in front of the City Hall. The peculiarity of this sidewalk is that the stone is made on the very spot where it is to lie, and thus can be perfectly adapted to the unevennesses of the ground beneath it. This renders it safe against racking or breaking from heavy weights passing over it. It is also capable of being made with closer fitting joints than ordinary flagging, thus preventing the penetration of water. As it can be made of any color, it is likewise susceptible of a great variety of ornamental designs. It combines, therefore, all the all the competitors. stands the village, which is made up of lodging durability.

MR. JAY GOULD'S DEFENCE.

THE CONTEST OVER 30,000 SHARES OF ERIE STOCK. Heath and Raphacl's Suit against Jay

Gould-No Wrong Done to Anybody ex-cept the Eric Magnate-Affidavits of Jay Gould, James Fisk, and F. A. Lane.

The hearing on the motion on the part of Heath and Raphael to compel Jay Gould to make good the 80.000 shares of Erie stock which they claim belongs to them as trustees, was continued yesterday before Judge Blatchford, Mr. Southmeyd baying opened in behalf of the motion on Monday, Mr. Beach and Mr. Stoughton were yesterday heard in reply. They claimed that no substantial wrong had been done to 30,000 shares, but that great wrong had been done to Mr. Gould by the reflections cast upon him for his supposed connection with that transaction. Mr. Evarts followed in favor of the motion until the this morning. The following affidavits were read in opposition to the motion :

states that in the month of April, 1871, he was informed by James Fisk that the latter had had an interview with Mr. James Thomson, whom Mr. Fisk represented to be an intimate ir end and confidential agent of Wm. Mr. States. The conversation with Mr. Thomson was with a view to the settlement of the litigation between Mesars. Heach and Raphael and other English stockholders and the Eric fishway Company. Immediately afterward at the request of A. J. Vanderpoel, and Thomson submitted a proposition for the sattlement of such illication on behalf of Heath and Raphael and their associates. Denoment called a meeting of the directions, and received by unanimous vote of the Board remission to make a settlement with Thomson. The basis of the settlement with Thomson. The basis of the settlement with Thomson. The basis of the settlement of the Court remission to make a settlement with Thomson. The basis of the settlement of the Court remission to make a settlement with Thomson. The basis of the settlement of the Board remission to make a settlement with Thomson. The basis of the settlement of the Protective Committee or by Mrasis, Health and Raphael as transcent, in standard transcent, the settlement of all little of the settlement of the settlement of all little of the settlement of the s

JAS. FISE, JR., DEPOSED that he was introduced by T.C. F. Speaker to Jas. Thomson, whom he (Mr. First) had been informed was an infimite friend and confidental area of Wm. M. Evarts. Thomson 8. represented himsel, and stated that had authority from Wm. M. Frants to arrange a basis of settlement of the suits bending between Heath and Rayman and the Erick. I way Company. On this and derstanding deponent infronneed Mr. Thomson to Jay Gond.

For some time past I have known that large amounts of stock precious of the Eric Ratiway Company, a member of the Executive Committee, and conseilor in said corporation, tesufied;

For some time past I have known that large amounts of stock pretonged to be represented by the second

agreeing substantially with Mr. Southmayd's views

er butten et nier diem, and direc d Mr. awan to

SEND FOR THE STOCK.

Mr. Southmayd asked me if I would take the note to his (Mr. Southmay b) office the next mouning, which was Saturday, and see that it was safety delivered to Mr. Swan, I cailed at Mr. Southmayd's office next morning, saturday, and requested one of the cierks to see that the note was delivered to Mr. Swan without hall quiring the day. I called again at Mr. Southmayd's chice during the afternoon, and fi ding, teat Mr. Swan had not been down, directed that the hots should be sent to him immediatory, so that Mr. Swan could act on it at once, as the reference in regard to the 60 60 shares become success the reference to regard to the 60 60 shares become work was had from bouton in recard to the telegram biden Mr. Swan bouton in recard to the telegram biden Mr. Swan towich and then for the first time area that there was SOME DIFFICULTY IN THE ARRANGEMENT.

BOME DIFFICULTY IN THE ARRANGEMENT.

He said neither Mr. Evars nor himself were willing to the a present fluid and as to what should be done with ineso cerularies when they got into the hands of Mes relibeats and Replace, as to the distribution to the owners of them I stated that I did not wish any personal enabative from them but only as attorneys on he said. In the meantime Mr. Thomison had sent former and stated that nothing could be cone unless Mr. Gould at once transferred the 10 600 unprijuticed sames to Messrs, Hearh and Rephael. I saw Mr. Gould, and he stated at once that he wis willing and anxious to make the strangement; provided it was put in the share of a semulation, or under an order of the Court, it then waired on Mr. Southmayd, proposed to him that it should be put in the term of an every of the Court, taking that it seemed as would be bound equally.

The strangement of the Court, and the most in the court of the Court, as it seemed as if the Eric Railway Company were buttanting to put in the form and other of the Court, as it seemed as if the Eric Railway Company were

DISTATING THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT, and informed me that metters had taken such a turn bat he could not do anything without the consent of Mr. Thomson and Mr. Evaris. I then asked Mr. South ways directed me to enter into the arrangem DISREGARDED THE ARRANGEMENT

made within by me, and has pressed on the hearing before the Marter, and largered upon its rapid concidence the Marter, and largered upon its rapid concidence. Since this as an engement was made, both Mr. Goule, so far as I am informed, and mixelf have been always willing ant ready to perfect and carry it out. Mr. southmad's accessation tand Mr. Gould or mixelf have delayer carrying out the projection is entirely land about many without foundation, or without the slightest shadow of cause, as I believe.

Things Fixed in New Hampshire-The Dems-

CONCORD, June 29.—The Legislature in joint convention to-day elected David Gilcurist, Demoerat and Labor Re.erm, Railroad Commissioner, by 168 votes, to 162 for D. W. Buckminster, Republican The popular vote in March gave Buckminster 34,464 and Gilchrist 53,967, but the scattering vote defeated the election. For Secretary of State, John H. Good ie, Democrat and Labor Reform candidate, received 166 votes, to 162 tor N. W. Gove, Republican. L. W. Cogswell was elected State Treasurer with only a scattering opposition of 27 votes; J. M. Campbell of the Manchester *Union*, State Printer; and A. J. Bennett (Bem.) of New Boston, Commissory General

The Committee on Elections will report that Messer of Northwood (Dem.) and Caswell of Gosport (Rep.) are entitled to seats, at d that Ward No. 2 or Portsm uta had not ratable polls sufficient to entitle them to four representatives, and recommend title them to four representatives, at that John II. Flarg's seat be declare remaining tures members are to retai

Another Steamship Race.

A passenger by the steamship Paraguay from London, who arrived at this port on Wednesday, reports that on the 29th inst , when 520 miles east of Sandy Hook, in latitude 41:05, longitude 62:30, the Inman steamship City of Paris was sighted. She was racing with the steamphip France of the National line, and was four miles aseed. The City of Paris is a much faster vessel than the France, and without an acci-dent will easily win.

Money deposited now in the Mutnal Benefit Sav-ince Bank (Sun Building) will draw interest from July 1.-4de.

JOHN ON HIS TRAVELS.

He Doesn't Find his Watch in Trey-Experience with a Temperance Man-John Tells an Original Temperance Story.

POUGHEREPSIE, June 27.-I staid quite a spell n Troy, because I found more fellows who looked mean enough to steal a watch on the Bleecker street cars than in any other place I have visited. How ever, I didn't find the two-legged lump of wickedness that took that watch, and I begin to believe had the room attics in Troy, and I had five or six kinds of meat on the breakfast table every morning -th Corsican name for it is bash. The first suil grown ripe ginger snars that I have seen this season, I saw in Troy. They were raised in a hot-

I had a touching tribute to my manly beauty paid me to day. I went for a horse and wagon to take a ride. The fellow that grew horses and wazons boked at me sharp, and then said he could suit me He went and brought me a team, but the horse's tail was where his head ought to be; his head was hitched to the dash board, and the lines were hitched to his tail. "Now," said the fellow, "stranger, you just get in, and as soon as that horse gets sight of your homely mug, he'il back away from you at a pretty good gait." So I got in and liad a splendid

your nonery may, be I got in and laid a splendid ride.

When I got tired of riding that way, I put my hand over my face; the horse stopped, and I got out and seattered some cats on the wagon seat. Then I straddled the norse, and as soon as he saw those cats he made for 'em, and I rode back in regular wheelbarrow style.

The just and the unjust caught it in Troy yesterday. It rained like blazes, and was lovely for folks that are fond of water cure.

I left Troy, and in the cars I sat next to a fellow who looked to be a mixture of George Washington and a pious pirate. In fact, he looked as if he might have burst his bass drum at the battle of Bucker Hill, escaped to the woods, and been there hving on grass and poison paraley ever since. His head would have made a good will tewash sign. It was white as a pot cheese, and his face had more wrinkles on it than three pounds of trice.

I always carry a little whiskey in my bosom. I carry it there because the beating of my heart stirs it up and keeps it well mixed. I don't carry it to

than three pounds of trice.

I always carry a little whiskey in my bosom. I carry it there because the beating of my heart stirs it up and keeps if well mixed. I don't carry it to drink, only to bathe myself with inside, I drow out my flask and pointed it at the venerable fellow. He gave a jump, and said, "Don't shoot!" Then he saw what it was, and his dignified nose curied up to you could have hung five pounds of lobs ters on it.

Baid I, "Trice a snifter?"

Says he, "What's a snifter?"

Says le, "What's a snifter?"

Says I, "A horn." Then I asked him "would he wet his whistle?" He said "he haan't any whistle, and if he bad one he wouldn't wet it."

Then I said. "Darn it, will you drink?" He hocked as melancholy as a dead crab, and he said. "Young man, I never use it. I have not tasted a drop of that stuff since I was a boy."

Then I perceived he was temperance, probably lived in Watertown, and had never chewed anything stronger than water cresses, water meions, and sich like. Gently I placed my bottle of whiskey back hito my bosom and I put on a face lone enough to make the first brize at a camp meeting as I said, "My dear sir, I pity you from the bottom of my heart;" and I told him "it pained me to see an old man like him make such a hunding confession as that, 1st, "said I." if I had anything stronger I would offer it, but I never use it."

If I were to throw a bunch of wet seaweed into

Sir," said 1, "if I had anything stronger I would offer it, but i never use it."

If I were to throw a bunch of wet seaweed into the acc of the Goddess of Liberty, I don't think it would make as bad a looking countenace as that fellow but on while he said: "Sir, I don't understand you."

Then I said, "Pardon me, sir, but it grieves me very much to have a dignified, respectable-looking ond gentleman like yourself acknowledge to a strancer that he has never tasted a drop o water since he was a boy." Says he, "I didn't say so," Says I, "You did, did,"
"You did, did,"
"To on I told him "that bottle was flited with

die, did, did.

Teon I tale him "that bottle was filled with
Teon I tale him "that bottle was filled with
water;" and he said "he thought it was waskey."
I drew masself up as if I was getting measured for
some new clothes, and I said, "Sir, you had no
right to think it whiskey; you had no right to suppose that any gentleman would be guilty of a.rr, inga bottle of whiskey in like bosom." He spolorized
and said, "I am temperance;" a d i said, "I am
temperance;" and to prove it I told him my great
temperance;" and to prove it I told him my great

I can never think of it without sinddering at that awid adventure in the wild juegles of Arica. It was at the close of a hot, suliry day. I had strayed away from my two companions, Major Eird and Capt. Brusa of the English Engineer Corps, and I found myself alone. This gave me very little ruessives, as sy the aid of my poezet compass I could easily find my way to the recovery applied in case any of the party should not be a I was not and weary, and parting the busies I selected a place where I could recline upon the soft grass and take quiet map.

I had with me a Winchester repeating rifle capable of being obselved twenty, five times without re-

quiet map.

I had with me a Winchester repeating rifle capable of being disclarged twenty, five times without reloading. I set it up against a tree and lay down. I had hardly done so and was just shout closing my eves, when I heard a cracking in the bushes, and starting no I betacid a signt enough to freeze one's blood with horror. Within a few yards, crouching and crawling scalethily toward me, was an enormous black Atrican hon. To say I was frightened would be a poor way to express it. My heart almost ceased to beat, and my hair stood on end. I had but a moment to deetde what to do. To run was sure death, and I selzed my rifle, and tak ng deliberate min I fired. The ball struck him between his eyes, but it rolled off as if it had struck a rock. I fired again and again, until but still be acvanced. Fire flached from his great rod eyes. He lashed his tail against his sides, and crocaced down for a sprine. I shut my eyes and gave up all hore. With a roar that rings in my ears to this day, he eprang into the air. In architer instant his hage body landed on top of me, and I expected to feel his hings caushing my bones and his terrible caws toaring my quivering flesh. To my great aurprise he has perfectly still, and I did he came, until I felt that the weight of his body was crushing the hist out of me. Then I quietly rolled eye, and the tody of the lion fell off from me. He was stonedeal.

"It was a narrow occape," said my temperance

It was a narrow escape," said my temperance

"Yes," said I.
"But what in thunder killed the lion?" said he.
"He was struck by lightning," said I.—"Jersey lightning! You see, stranger, I had a nottle of Jersey whiskey in my bosom, and when that animal to on top of me, he broke that 'ere bottle, and one winff of that whiskey was worse on him than twenty, five rife balls, for it killed him deader than a co dumne pie."

minco pie."

"No!" said my friend. "Yes," said I.

Then he grose and said, "Young man, that is tour; but it must be true, because you said it;" and with two tears streaking down his cheeks he said, "I am proud to make your acquaintance, and hever you visit my town be sure and write me a week in account, so that I can know when to expect you, and I will heave town the day before you get there"

set there"
"No!" said I.
"Yes," said be; and then he went away and left me, and 1 book a little whiskey and bathed myself inside with it. CONUNDAUM.

What is the difference between John Bright and me? Fe is John Bright, and I am Bright John.

P. S.—That dead lion stuffed with straw, will be let out to Sunday schools to play Daniel with cheap.

THE DISPUTED YACHT RACE. Mr. Osgood's Protest-No Auswer from the

Committee-How Came those Figures to be Altered ? - Who Made the Erasure ?

The Brooklyn Regatta Committee have return d no answer as yet to Mr. Osgood's protest, and it appears that they are all out of town. Measures have been taken, however to call them together t have, an investigation as to who altered the figures on the time-keeper's card from 4:40:29 to 4:38:29 The Dutch measurer was over on Wednesday see Mr. Osgood, but he was evidently confused, and did not know what he was talking about. Commodore Voorhies was over yesterday and called a Mr. Os cod's office. He said that he was not personally aware of the difference of time between the two yachts, as he had not timed them himself, but

two yachts, as he had not timed them bimself, but was be feetly willing to let the matter rest in the hands of the judges, who would be put in possession of the facts of the case as soon as jossible.

The difference in the time farmshed the different reporters is sourcewhat singular. One of the daily papers has the exact copy from the timelecence with the exception of Lie altered 40 minutes in the Maidelane's time, which reads 33 minutes. The others were furnished with the time taken on board the Pietcher, so far as the schooners were concerned. The time of the sloops was the same in all There is one question which, it solved, would throw considerable in it on the affair. Will the Dutch measure explain how the figures 44.5029 opposite the name Madeleine, which were on the time except's cird when it was given over by him to be measurer, came to be aftered to 438-29. If that question is clearly answered, there will be no difficulty in setting the dispute. Mr. Osgod still holds the copy made by the timekeeper from his own card, in which the Madeleine's time was 4:40.20. The attention was made between about 6 P. M. and the visit of Mr. Wilson to the Madeleine, about an hour and a builf later; for when the card was shown to Mr. Wilson it read 4:33:29-40 having evidently been crused and 38 substituted.

SIR: George Griffith, a First Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Intantry, U. S. A., is a son of the President's cousin. He is serving in the Far West, and is the only one of the relations who is doing any real service to the country. He is a Democrat Yours respect ully, ONE wno Knows.

Hartford to be the Capital.

Hartford to be the Capital.

The Connecticut Legislature has appropriated \$500,000 to erect a new Capitol building in Hartford, and anthorized the city of Hartford to raise \$1,000,000 toward the same. Gov. Jewell. Senator Buckingham, the Hon. W. D. Bishop, the Hon. W. H. Barnum, and Judge W. D. Shipinan were appointed Commissioners to superintend the erection of the building.

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President : USELESS S. GRANT,

THE PRESENT-TAKER. Relations of Useless S. whom the other Office

holders want to Renominate along with Him-I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Pestmaster at Covington, Ky.

II Orvil L. Grant. President's brother, bartner with
the Collector of the Port at Checago; expects something very good after the bext election.

II. Friederick T. Dent. President's father-in-law,
Claimant of Lands at Carondeiet. Mo.—election by
Wilson, tare Commissioner of the Land Office; has not vet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next
election.

ver got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, Prevident's brother-in law, in the second of the prevident of the Berlin without waiting for the President's brother-in-law, negotiator of good and real estale specimetriclaw, negotiator of good and real estale specimetriclaw, negotiator of good and real estale specimetriclaw with Jonnes Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brevet Briz-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chlof Usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Free settinated at \$40,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.

mated at \$40.00 a year; expects to make more after the next election.
VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, san Francesco.
I.X. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only In-quan Trader for New Mexico under Indian Bureau; place worth \$100,000 a year.
X. Alex Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columnia.
XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Col-lector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$50,000 a year. XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orieans; place worth \$50,000 a year,
XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's consin, burveyor of the Port of New Orieans.
XIII. Silms fludgon, President's own consin, Minister to Guatemain.
XIII. Silms fludgon, President's own consin, Case, in the Third Andron's office, Washington; baces for something much better after the next election,
XV. Olando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Case, in the Third Andron's office, Washington; baces for something much better after the next election,
XVI. Dr. Andison Dent, President's ovn therin-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Engister's office. Treasnry Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next eccion,
XVIII. John Simpson, President's own consin, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Arthiery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1813.
XVIII. George B Johnson, President's mother's second Cleating, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio is better things longed for,
XIX. D. L. Winner, President's consin's bushand, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a higher place,
XXII. Second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department,
XXI. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand.

laws second cousin, clerk in Gen. Spinace's office.
Transury Department,
XXI. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand
appuew. Assistant District Attorney, Cavington, Ky.,
would not refuse to be District Attorney after the
next electron. would not retuse to be District.

Extelection.

XXII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans; a good place, and wants to keep it.

XXII. Peier Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Destmaster at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1874.

-Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in the chief cities of Germany. -There are nine cities in Germany and two in

Italy which possess Lincoln streets.

-An Arkansas dressmaker made a bridal troussean the other day, which contained 300 yards of calleo. -A citizen of Penobscot county, Maine, has five daughters whose aggregate weight is more than 1.000 ponmds.

-In Illinois there recently was a wedding, at which the groom was forty and the bride tweivs and s half years old.
—Florida has an enterprising daily newspaper hat recently announced with a floorish that it paid

\$1.25 a mouth for its telegrams.

—Recently, at Rockport, Coosa county, Ala., during a thunder-storm, a dog was killed by a flash of lightning, while teing fed by a child. The child was -The water trouble in Hartford elicits the

following sharp criticism from the Hartford Courant: "ECONOMICAL FISH SOUP,-Take four quarts of Tion brook water, boil one hour, add a little sait, hold your -Two card-playing friends were passing through a pine forest, when one asked the other this

sudacious conundrum: "Why cannot the proprietor of the forest fell his own timber?" "B is allowed to cut when it is his own deal. -The Allahabad Pioneer thinks that the native Indian journal, the Sulay Samachar, has not been

known in native society as "Mr. Jonardun Bullad."

—The Earl of Ellenborough, now 81 years of age, was when a school boy appointed by his father, than Chief Justice of Empland, to the joint chief clerk-ship of the Pleas in the Gours of Queen's Bonch, and has ever since that time drawn admustly about \$69.00

in salary and fees without serforming any of the duties of the office. The noble Bari chings to this little sine-cure with the tenacity of a Tite Barnacie. -Two ambitious horsemen recently named their animals Dexter and Lady Thorne. Both horses will now perhaps understand that it is the law of comity, as well as courtesy, for horsemen not to appro-

of horses who have made a distinguished mark on the -A novel express robbery is reported on the bile and Ohio Railrosd. In the night, while the nessenger was asleep, the thief cus through the roos of the express car and fished out the sate containing a sum of money variously stated at from \$30,000 to \$130. xe. The Mobile and Ohio road is five hundred miles ong, and two nights and one day are required for

round trip. It is said that one messenger makes the whole trip. -A drug clerk in Newark recently put up s prescription for a young lady friend of a dose of castor oil. She insucently inquired how it could be taken without tasting. He promised to expiain to her, and is the mean time proposed to drink a glass of soda water with her. When he had finished he said, "My friend, you have taken your oil and did not know it." The young lady was nearly crazy, and cried, "Oh dear, it wash't for myself I wanted the oil; it was for my

mother.' -" A poet," contemplating Gen. Grant perplexing his brain over the "new departure," taus went off over his appearance

"He smole a ghastly smile.
And many a wink he wunk;
And many a wink he wunk;
And surely it was no pleasant thing
To think the thought he thunk."

-The Honolulu Advertiser is responsible for he statement that a harpoon was found in a recently captured whale in the Arciic seas, on the western side of the continent, that was known to belong to a suip t that time cruising in the same seas on the opposite side of the continent. The supposition is that the whale passed from one open sea to another, via the pole; and he must have found open water, for whales nust occasionally come to the surface and blow.

-An American minister writes in one of the but they are generally only a milder form of inquisition. The school of Dr. Cumulag's Church was with-out picture or pleasant sight, and had thirty-oven cholars. Spurgeon's school room is a sequicare The seats are narrow and without backs, and remind hat he thought it 'a very healtny place to be bu

-At the late celebration at Plymouth, Mass., Mr. Robert C. Winthrop suggested that some memrial of the landing of the Pilgrim Fataers at Cara's island, Dec. 29, 1639, should be set up, and accordingly the words of the entry in Gov. William Bra ford's dary of that day, "Being the Sabbath, we rested," have been cut on the face of a rock on the island under which the Pilgrims sneltered themselves. It is 1900 sed that a formal dedication of the work will take THE SWALLOW .-- BY WILLIAM CULLEN BEYAND.

From the Pallan of T. Grossi. Swallow from beyond the sea! That with every dawner lay, Siting on the balcony, Utterest that plaintive lay, What is that then telest me. Swallow from beyond the sea?

Haply thou for him who went From thee and forgot his mate Dost lament to my lament. Windowed, lonely, desolate. Swallow from beyond the seaf

Hannier yet ark thou than I.
Thee thy trusty wings may bear
Over lake and chilf to fly.
Filling with thy crist he air,
Calling him continually,
Swallow from beyond the sea.

Could I too! Put I must pine.
In this dangeon closs and low,
Where the breaze cal mover dow,
Where the breaze cal mover dow,
Whence my voice scales reasons those
Swallow from beyond the set!

Now September days are near, Thou to distant lands with fly; In another hemispeed. Other streams shall a arthy ery. Other bills and it a way thee. Swallow from beyond the sea! Then shall I when day light glows, waking to the some of pair. Might no wintry from an is core. Think I hear thy notes an is core. Think I hear thy notes an in — Notes that seen it gives f r one, Swallow from beyond the set!

Planted here upon the ground.
Thou shalt find a cross in three:
There as evening states round.
Swallow, come and roc y wing:
Ching a strain of pace to me.
Swallow from beyond the sea